THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1838.

THE SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

We publish in this day's impression, a letter and accompanying communication from *James Ronaldson, Esq.* of Philadelphia, on this interesting subject. As the reader will perceive by the letter of Mr. Ronaldson, the communication is "from an intelligent gentleman in France, who takes an interest in the prosperity of this country, and in every thing that is cultivated to benefit society, and contains an account of the practices of the *French farmers* in the cultivation of the *Beet root* for sugar."

Thanking Mr. Ronaldson for his kindness and attention in making our journal the medium of communicating the valuable information comprised in the paper alluded to, we respectfully ask for it a careful reading by every agriculturist. It is important to all, whether their views be to cultivate the beet for the purpose of making sugar, or for feeding stock, as there is not the least doubt of its being one of the most valuable roots grown for the latter purpose. For yield and nutrition, the acreable product being considered, it is exceeded by none; nor are there any in the whole range of root culture more acceptable to the palates of stock, generally, or more promotive of the secretion of milk when fed to milch-cows. With respect to its yield, we have no hesitation in saying, that if properly cultivated on good soil, well manured, a thousand bushels may be raised on an acre. This will not be considered an extravagant calculation, when it is recollected, that if planted 2 feet in the rows and 1 foot apart, an acre is capable of producing 1089 bushels, the beets averaging each 3 lbs. This will not be considered a *large average*, when the fact is known, that the beets frequently grow to the weight of *ten* pounds, and have attained that of *twenty-two* pounds, under peculiarly favourable circumstances of cultivation and soil.

If then, a thousand bushels to the acre can be grown, we would ask, in what can an acre of ground be so advantageously cultivated? And having asked the question, will leave the cultivator to draw his own conclusions.

Of the patriotic course of Mr. Ronaldson in devoting the evening of his days to the promotion of the cause of husbandry, we want language to express our sense of gratitude, and we are sure, that the consciousness of the motives which influence him will sweeten his every reflection, and render the remainder of the time allotted to to him as peaceful to himself as his generous conduct will be cherished in the eye of his countrymen.

OLD MORTAR AS MANURE.

We have been repeatedly asked by agriculturists residing in the vicinity of our city, whether *old mortar* or *plastering* was worth hauling for agricultural purposes, and we have uniformly answered in the affirmative, wherever the distance was but a few miles. We gave this opinion because we had often witnessed the good effects of its application upon soils for years after being used. But as we do not like to advise the use of any thing, without knowing its precise component parts, we recently made it our business to consult a skilful bricklayer upon the subject of the proportion of lime in a cart load of such substances. His information was to this effect. That to each cart load of sand, say 20 bushels, 2½ bushels of lime is put for brick-work, and that for plaistering, from 3 to 4, according to the character of the house, is the quantity. Then, it is evident, that in every single horse cart load of *old mortar* there is but 2½ bushels of lime, and where it is plaistering, there are but from 3 to 4; all the rest of either, being sand. With respect to its value, every farmer will be able to judge for himself. For ourself, if we had a piece of *stiff clay* which we wished to render subservient to the operations of agriculture, we should not hesitate to haul it two or three miles, because the *sand*, as well as the *lime*, would be a useful agent in bringing about the contemplated change in the adhesiveness of the soil; but we certainly would never think of doing so if the land was either *sand* or *loam;* and for this sufficient reason, that the small quantity of *lime* contained in a cart load would not justify the expense of hauling. If we were asked, what quantity of either of these substances we would put upon an acre, our reply would be—if the soil be very stiff, 40 cart loads of the mortar, or 30 of the plaistering. If *sandy*, or *loamy soil*, 20 loads of the former, or 15 of the latter. We mean double-horse cart loads.

GLEANINGS BY THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER AND GARDENER.

Economical use of Manures.—Mr. *Parkinson* asserts that one great advantage of the drill husbandry, consists in putting the manure into drills, and that four loads of manure, thus applied, is equal to sixteen loads in the usual way of spreading it broadcast. He alludes, of course, solely to the crop to which it is applied, as no possible way by which so small a portion can be applied, could it exercise an extensive influence on subsequent crops.

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Lime.—Darwin says that one great use of calcareous earth consists in uniting with the carbon of the soil in its pure or caustic state, or with that of vegetable or animal recrements during some part of the process of putrefaction; and thus rendering it soluble in water, by forming a hepar carbonis, somewhat like a hepar sulphuris produced by lime and sulphur, by which process carbon is rendered capable of being absorbed by the lacteal vessels of vegetable roots.

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Marl.—Anderson gives the following strong fact, illustrative of the good effect of marl. He states that a piece of land on which a thick coat of shell marl was laid, bore good crops for *thirty years*, without additional improvement.

Quincy describes it as a kind of clay which is become *fatter*, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product; that it is much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its salt and oily qualities.

Hill understands by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than clay; and

Child affirms that, marling to improve the soil, is of very ancient date.

Crabb delineates it as a *fat* earth, consisting of clay and the carbonite of lime, in which the latter prevails, and as being particularly useful as manures in barren land.

Bacon says marl is the best compost, as having most *fatness*, and not heating the ground too much.

The very meaning of the word signifies *marrow*, or the *fatness* of the earth, which was doubtless derived from its meliorating tendency as a manure.

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Soot, says Sir Humphrey Davy, doubtless owes a part of its efficacy to the ammoniacal salts it contains.

As a top dressing for turnips or grass lands, there is nothing superior to it.

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Ammoniacal liquor.—The same author asserts, that the liquor produced by the distillation of coal, contains carbonate and acetate of ammonia, and is said to be a very good manure; and in corroboration of his assertion, states, that in 1808, he found the growth of wheat at Rochampton assisted by a very weak solution of acetate of ammonia. We conclude from these premises, that the ammoniac liquor, which is daily drawn off and wasted, at gas generating establishments, would be a most efficacious ingredient in all composts, and that, where convenience and distance justified the hauling of it, it would be found eminently useful for almost all the purposes of agriculture.

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Salt.—Sir *Humphrey Davy* says, that *common salt*, in small quantities is a useful manure.

Sir *John Pringle* in giving its *modus operandi*, asserts, that in small quantities it assists the decomposition of animal and vegetable manure.

Sir *Humphrey Davy* further remarks, that the refuse salt in Cornwall, which contains some of the oil and *exuvia of fish*, has long been known as an admirable manure.

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Food of the Silk Worm.—For feeding the Silk worm, Sir *G. Staunton* states that in China, the leaves of the mulberry are increased in size by lopping off the limbs, and adds, that the leaves of the *ash tree* is frequently used there for feeding the silk-worm.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN SILK.

We have before stated that the *raw silk* of America, commanded 2s. 6d. sterling per pound, more in England than that from India, and we are gratified to find by the annexed extract from the last Northampton (Mass.) Courier, that it is considered to be worth more in that town by from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. per lb. than foreign silk. With these proofs of the peculiar adaptation of our climate to its production, backed by the irrepressible enterprise of our people, there can be no doubt that the culture must go ahead.

"*Proof Positive* that American grown silk is superior and to be preferred to foreign silk, is made evident from the manufacture of American silk, which was grown in this town, and now in operation at the *New Silk Factory*, by South Street Bridge. The lustre, strength, and reeling is superior to the imported article. The reeling is so perfect that there is but little comparative waste. It is probably worth from 25 to 33⅓ per ct. per lb. more than foreign silk. This fact is encouraging to silk growers, who can and may grow silk at a better profit than of any other crop."

CULTURE OF THE BEET ROOT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12th, 1838.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

Dear Sir—The advantages of the Beet Root as valuable food for farm live stock of all kinds, and that our climate and soil are so favorable to growing it to great perfection, are discoveries of yesterday, and are facts known to very few, so that we have as yet but little theoretical knowledge, only isolated experience, and but few publications on the best modes of conducting the cultivation and preservation of this root as a branch of field farming and economy.

In the present state of limited information it is presumed the enclosed paper, containing an account of the practices of the French farmers in the cultivation of the Beet-root for sugar may be useful to the agricultural interest of the U. S.

It is from an intelligent gentleman in France, who takes an interest in the prosperity of this country, and in every thing that is cultivated to benefit society.

It has been submitted to a well instructed American farmer, who in transcribing it, has made a few slight alterations in the text, and who has also appended a few notes.

Believing that the climate and circumstances of Maryland, we may say the whole of the United States, are eminently favorable to the culture of the Beet-root, and knowing no better way in which this paper can be seen by the intelligent and enterprising farmers of the country than by placing it in the columns of your valuable publication, I have concluded that it was discreet to send it to you, with a request that you will lay it before your readers.

With sentiments of great respect,
I am, most sincerely, yours,
JAMES RONALDSON.

EDW. P. ROBERTS, Esq.

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CULTIVATION OF THE BEET ROOT.

The Beet is a biennial plant, growing to seed the second year. Its seed stalk grows to the height of from one to five feet.

Choice of Ground.

The beet root grows wherever the potatoe grows, viz. in all sorts of soil; that which is somewhat sandy and mixed with vegetable earth is peculiarly suitable. Land essentially sandy should, however, be avoided, as then the beets do not rise well, and do not come to a great size. It is true, that the juice of small beets gives a greater proportion of sugar than the juice of large ones; but the smallness of the volume ought to be considered by the farmer. Sandy soils may no doubt be improved by dressings of *marl* and *clay*. But should clay be originally in too great a proportion, the ground ought also to be rejected, because the seed germinates badly, and the root finding difficulty in penetrating the soil, and embedding itself, becomes forked, and pushing itself to the surface, is there exposed to injury. One of the evils of forking is, that stones become enveloped in the interstices, which deteriorate the instrument used in reducing the beet to a pulp for the purpose of making sugar. Clay soil may be improved by manure and by deep ploughing. In France the farmers plough to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, and for such soils repeated harrowings are useful. Calcareous soils are not well suited to the beet-root, and cannot easily be improved. (*See note* A.)—But soils vary greatly as to suitableness, even in the same immediate neighborhood. For instance, in France there are soils which yield a million of pounds of beets per hectare (about 2 acres) but the average produce is from 30 to 40,000 pounds the acre.

Preparation of the Ground.

This varies according to the nature of the soil, but in general three ploughings are necessary, two before or during winter, and the third at the beginning of spring. Many farmers content themselves with two deep ploughings and find that enough. It is useless ploughing very deep if the soil be sandy; but if clayey, the deeper the better. As to the manure, it is well to use that in which the process of putrefaction is not far advanced, inasmuch as it divides the soil and suffers the roots to expand themselves. Farmers who do not feed much live-stock allow the stalks and leaves of the beets to remain in the ground after harvest, and they form an excellent manure. After the last ploughing in the beginning of spring, the ground is harrowed, rolled and harrowed again. Some farmers go so far as to pass the harrow and roller three times over very clayey ground. What is necessary and desirable is, that the surface of the soil be well pulverized, and that there be not too much drought at the time of planting. A slight degree of dampness at seed time is favorable to the beet.

Choice of Seed.

This is of great importance, as on the color of the future roots will often depend the whiteness of the raw sugar, and the price it will command in the market. The quality of the seed is not to be discovered from its external appearance, but it is always possible to prove it, by sowing a sample of it in a pot of vegetable earth and exposing it to a temperature of from 20 to 30° of the centigrade thermometer, (viz. 68 to 86 of Fareinheit) taking care from time to time to have the earth properly watered. In ten or twelve days each seed will have sent up two small leaves, which after

being somewhat developed, are to be rubbed between the fingers. If the sap which escapes should tinge with red, the seed must be absolutely rejected; because the root will also be red, and it has been proved that the sugar made from the beet-root is of a higher color than that made from white, and that it is also much more difficult to refine it. Should the small leaves be of a greenish color, with yellow or reddish rays, the indication is not sufficiently positive without rubbing them with the fingers. Besides in a large quantity of seed sold as the produce of white beet, there may be some which will produce roots tinged with red or yellow, but from thence it is not to be inferred that they should all be rejected, since the color is not constantly reproduced. The general rule is to sow nothing but the seed of the white Silesian beet.

Mode of Sowing.

There are four ways of sowing beets:—1st, in beds, as in a nursery; 2d, scattered by hand, as in sowing wheat (broadcast); 3d, in rolls or drills; and, 4th, by means of the sowing machine.

According to the first method, the whole of the seed is sown in the seventh or tenth part of the space which the plants are afterwards to occupy. After it has germinated, that is, a month or six weeks after sowing, the beds are thinned and transplanted by means of a dibble. This method is attended with several inconveniences, requiring a great deal of manual labor, and exposing the beets to injury in the process of transportation; the development of the root is also injured—hence instead of having the form of a cone, it divides itself into several branches, and so increases the difficulty of cleaning. In putting the young plant into the hole formed by the dibble, the fibres are liable to be turned up so as to increase the evil. This mode of sowing should therefore be abandoned; although it may be well to have such a bed as a reserve in order to fill up any vacancies arising from failures.

The manner of scattering by hand like wheat is simple. When the seed is sown the ground can only be harrowed. This mode requires a great deal of seed, which is sometimes dear. In Germany it has been known to rise to five times its ordinary price. Sown in this way, it is found that seven pounds an acre are necessary instead of two pounds, the average of other methods. It is true, that nearly the whole soil is covered, and in the thinning the most vigorous plants are left, which ensure a good crop.

When sown in rows or drills, a harrow is passed over the ground, armed with fine teeth, sixteen or seventeen inches apart. In France the business of sowing is managed by women who follow the harrow and put the seed one by one into the furrow the harrow has traced, taking care to place them about 12 or 13 inches apart. The furrow is then filled up by cross harrowing with a closer harrow; by this mode there is a great saving of seed, and the plants are perfectly placed. Four women will sow an acre a day; and one horse with his guide will suffice. This method is at once simple and economical.

By the sowing machine the seed is also sown in drills. The drill consists of a sort of case, in the form of a hopper, in which the seed is put; the bottom is in the form of a cylinder of wood, in the surface of which there are cavities for receiving the seed, these cavities at sixteen or seventeen inches apart. This machine is placed on two wheels, which by means of teeth transfer their own motion to the cylinder, which, as it revolves, receives the seed in its cavities and drops it uniformly into the furrows at intervals of sixteen or seventeen inches, these furrows being formed by means of corresponding shares fixed in front. These shares in the machine are three in number, and should not go farther than half an inch deep. Behind the moving machine three small wheels are fastened, which serve the purpose of rollers, covering up the furrows as they are sown. This manner of sowing the beet root is also simplest and most economical of all. Drawn by one horse, the machine will sow a number of acres in a day, and may be guided by a young lad. The guide must however take care to observe from time to time that the hopper is not empty, and that its holes are not stopped.—(*Note B.*)

Some French farmers place their rows of beet root 24 and others 26 inches apart. The best average is 16 or 17 with 12 or 13 inches of interval in rows. However sown, the seed should be put in while the ground is still fresh and damp, and should not be buried more than an inch or half an inch, for experience has proved that at a greater depth it is not exposed to the action of air, heat and moisture, without which it does not germinate.

Time of Sowing.

This must always depend on the place, but the best rule is, the sooner the better, because the roots arrive sooner at maturity and the fabrication of sugar may be the earlier began. Practical men are aware that sugar made in September or October for instance is finer and more easily obtained than when the process is spread over the whole winter season. Besides at the early period at least two per cent. more sugar is to be had.—Sow in March if frost days do not forbid, and if the ground be not too damp by which the seed might be liable to rot. All April and the beginning of May are favorable, and some even sow in June. On the other hand if the ground be too dry, the seed will not germinate.

Care to be taken during vegetation.

Few plants suffer more than the beet from the neighborhood of weeds; the ground must therefore be kept clean and fine during the whole period of its development. Three hoeings are necessary, the first when four or five leaves have appeared, the second a month after the first, and the third a month or more after the second. Some farmers have the first weeding done by hand, but most make use of a hand hoe.—(*Note C.*)—This instrument (the hoe or cultivator) is very expeditious in its operation. There are two advantages attending its operation, that of removing the weeds and that of loosening the earth around the roots which would be necessary if there were no weeds. It should not be attempted after rain or heavy dews, but if done properly the produce will be doubled. During the progress of vegetation all unhealthy plants should be removed; and the tops of the stalks cut, of such as seem growing to seed, as in flowering a portion of the saccharine qualities of the root is lost. Some farmers remove a portion of the leaves of the growing plant with which to feed cattle, but imprudently, as a loss of sugar is thereby also sustained.

Harvest.

The time for digging up the beets is when the roots are fully developed. This will arrive sooner or later according to the time of sowing. In France the usual time is the end of September or the beginning of October. Beets are known to have reached maturity when the leaves which have been firm and of a bright green color begin to sink (droop) and turn brown and yellow. If left longer in the ground the sugar is daily lost and is replaced by saltpetre. The instrument used in harvesting is a common spade with which a deep cut is made in the ground in front of each plant, by which a laborer removes it by hand, shaking off the earth, but taking care not to knock one root against another. He lays each beet carefully on the ground with the stalks all turned in the same direction. A laborer with a sharp cutting spade follows, and at a single blow seperates the stalk from the root. If this were not done vegetation would continue, and sugar would be lost. The pitch-fork (quere, dung-fork) is used by some instead of the spade in digging up the beet when the soil is loose and sandy. If contusions are produced by knocking the roots against each other, or otherwise, fermentation ensues and sugar is lost. Rainy weather is not suitable for digging up beets that are to be put in heaps, because heat might be generated and fermentation ensue.—Time to dry if possible should be allowed them before heaping them up.—(*Note D.*)

Preservation.

The root must not be left long on the ground, exposed to the air and moisture. Heat and cold are both formidable enemies. If exposed to 12° or 15° of centigrade, 55° to 60° of Fareinheit, especially in damp weather, the vinous fermentation with loss of sugar will ensue. On the other hand the beet root freezes very readily. So much so that enormous masses have been frozen with the thermometer only one degree below the freezing point. So hard do the beets freeze as to injure the instrument employed in expressing the juice, and, if to avoid the evil you attempt to thaw the root, all that was frozen of them will become black and rotten, which is so much loss. The best aired cellar is not nearly so good as a pit dug in the field where they grew, for preserving the roots. The dimensions of the pit may vary according to circumstances of any length and breadth, from two feet to ten, and in depth two feet and a half to three feet. The most convenient form is twelve feet long, and three feet wide at the bottom, and thirty inches deep. This will contain from two to three thousand weight of beets. In digging, the earth is thrown out on both sides, the roots are then filled in and heaped up above the level of the surface, and are then covered up with the earth that was thrown out. In the temperate zones, three inches of earth over head is sufficient for their protection whatever the size of the pit. The place chosen must be where water will neither come nor remain. The pit must be opened from time to time to see the state of the roots, and such as are unsound may be removed. A single spoiled root might spoil all the rest. The roots ought not to be covered with straw under the earth, as that serves to rot and spoil them. Clayey or other than sandy ground is best for the pit, as being more impenetrable to damp.

Of growing Seed.

As the beet is a biennial plant, it is only the second year that it produces seed. It is at the season of harvest that the roots are chosen which are next year to be transplanted for seed. They must be, 1st, healthy; 2d, of medium size, length and thickness; 3d, not forked, that is most important; and 4th, perfectly white. The leaves and a part of the stalk are cut off, taking care not to cut down to the collar or neck. The roots are then kept in sand until spring. At the end of March, or the first fortnight in April, they are replanted up to the neck two or three feet apart; at this distance, having abundant nourishment, they will be fully developed; the stalks will rise from 3 to 5 feet, and must therefore be propped. When the seed is ripe, which will be about the middle of September, the stalks are cut, gathered and tied into bundles, and hung up in an airy place. When dry the seed is removed by hand, taking care to leave those at the end of the stalk, they being generally not quite ripe. Some thrash the middle like corn, but this is not so well. The gathered seed is laid out on a cloth exposed to the sun, or may be dried by a stove. When dried it is winnowed, put into sacks, and kept in a dry place, secure from mice, &c. Each root should give from 5 to 6 ounces of good seed.

Advice to Beet-root growers.

Do not sow beets in fresh cleared lands, where wood has grown for two years at least; such ground has been proved to be unsuitable. Do not raise beets on the same ground for two years in succession, although otherwise suitable; many farmers in France pursue the following rotation: the first year wheat, the second beets, the third clover, and so on, wheat, beets and clover in succession. When beets are to follow wheat, the ground should have two deep ploughings, as it must be so hard as to require it. Some plant potatoes the first year, beets the second, and clover the third. In this case two ploughings are not so necessary—some again sow beets the first year, beets the second, oats or wheat the third, and clover the fourth. There is, however, a sugar maker at Arras, who has grown beets on the same ground for fifteen successive years, taking care only every year to change the manure or dressing; this, however, is not a practice to be followed—certain growers have been ruined by it.

It is known that the beet may degenerate, and that the seed of the white plant may produce red or yellow roots; this tendency may be checked by changing the soil from clayey to sandy, and the contrary.

Let your seed be not more than four or five years old.

Sow and reap as early as possible.

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NOTES BY AN AMERICAN FARMER.

(A)—By "calcareous soils" is meant soils with a substratum of *chalk*, and having a visible portion of it intermixed with the surface soil. The writer of these notes, although familiar with such soils in Europe has never seen or heard of them in any portion of the United States. What are here called limestone soils are not supposed to be unfavorable to the beet root, but the contrary.

(B)—The first manner of sowing is most certainly not worthy of imitation.

The second or broad-cast manner is objectionable, inasmuch as it is impossible, without an immense deal of labor, to keep the ground free from weeds, and it is nearly impracticable to keep it in good tilth, both of which are essential to a good crop of beets.

The third plan, that of depositing the seed one by one, by hand, in the places they ought to occupy, although recommended as at once simple and economical, is objectionable, because if any of the seed should fail to germinate, there will be vacancies of plants which will cause a loss of crop much greater than the value of the extra seed, which is required when the fourth manner is adopted. If more seed were used, and that distributed in the rows so as to ensure an even planting, this plan would be a good one for those who have not a machine for drilling.

The plan of drilling is decidedly preferable to all others: by it a uniform planting may, in most cases, be obtained; the weeds may be kept down, and the soil maintained in good tilth (open) with the least possible manual labor, and the process of harvesting is much facilitated.

(C)—Here in the original is an imperfect description of a kind of horse-hoe, which is used for cultivating the intervals to within about 1½ to 2 inches of the plants. The most improved cultivators of the present day would answer remarkably well for this purpose in our climate; if arranged in such a manner as that the outside hoes should not throw the soil on the plants, but rather from them.

(D)—In harvesting a good plan is to run along the rows with a plough, without coulter or mould board, but with a sharp share. Let the plough go so near the rows and at such a depth as to cut only the smallest part of the tap-roots, and slightly loosen the plants, when they may readily be pulled by hand, and, whilst in the hand, the tops and dirt may be removed with a heavy knife in a much more workmanlike manner than they can be chopped off with a spade whilst laying on the ground. (This is an economical manner of taking up rutabaga, and not liable to any objections that the writer is aware of; he has seen it in practice.)

The caution against bruising the beet-roots ought to be observed. Care in taking them up tends much to their safe keeping.

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A friend has mentioned a plan of growing beet-roots that has been adopted by a distinguished farmer in Chester Co. Pa. which is said to have been very successful—They are grown in alternate rows with corn; the corn being planted in rows six feet apart, a row of beets intervenes—the corn crop is very little if at all diminished—the labor is not much increased, and a very good crop of beets is obtained; the shade of the corn is supposed to be favorable to the beet. This plan may be worthy of a trial by those who have not prepared a piece of ground for roots, and who are anxious to have good winter food for their cattle, and not disposed to enter upon the manufacture of sugar.

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Long Island Oxen.—The L. I. Star of Monday says, two fat oxen decorated with ribbons, were drummed through the town of Hempstead on Wednesday last, one of them estimated to weigh 1500 pounds. One of them was raised by the widow Hicks, of North Hempstead. They were owned by Mr. Angevine, of Hempstead, butcher.

PIGS.

If there be any thing in which perverseness is humorously provoking, it is the stubborn wrong-headedness of a thorough-paced pig. He that drives a pig ought to be blessed with even more patience than Job, for surely none other could drive one to market. Imagine yourself at a cross road, with a whip in one hand, and a pig at the extreme end of a long rope, for he will have the whole length of his tether. If you direct the head of your charge, by directing his tail due north, he looks toward the road as if conscious that it led to that "undistinguishable bourne from whence no traveller returns;" he cannot oblige you, so turns round and makes with all his legs for the south—If neither of these ways are agreeable, he has no objection to turning entirely round and retracing his steps to the stye of his nativity; and if you cannot decide on this proposition immediately, he is polite enough to persist in waiting your leisure, and sticks to his point as immoveable as a rusted weathercock; at last he veers round and round like the boxing hand of a compass to all points, but keeps to none, neither making way forward, sideward or backward. Your patience now begins to fail, and you apply the whip in the most persuasive manner possible; he squeaks very penitently, and utters his shrill lament till all the passengers stop their ears with their fingers, and housekeepers shut down their windows. He seems to regret his incapacity to please you, let him turn whichever way he will; but relaxes nothing of his perverseness. You then twist his thin and useless tail round your thumb, till you have screwed it as tight as if it were a tourniquet, and endeavor to urge him forward by that last resource of defeated pig-drivers. His counter-tenor squeak is only the more piercing and pathetic; but he is as undecidedly decided as ever as to the tenor of his way. And now, stunned by his shrieks, you loose his tail, and pull resolutely at the string which keeps him prisoner by the leg; he was at that moment advancing almost twice his own length on the road you wished him to take, but that pull is construed into a direct command to stand still, and once more he is as "fixed as monumental marble." You ply the whip till his sides look like a tally of the number of lashes he has received; but he seems to think whipping an unmerited compliment. You pull the leg, twist the tail, and flog the flank, for half an hour longer; he squeaks up and down the whole compass of the chromatic scale, till every note is run through, and your head feels as if sharp swords were thrusting through both ears. Meanwhile the blackguard boys swarm around you like bees at a gathering; one volunteers a stick with a nail in it, a second a stone, a third pushes his cap in the face of your charge; and the rest raise the exulting halloo, or keep up the roaring laugh. These insults put your pig on his mettle, and he either bolts in between their legs promiscuously, and tumbles them down one after another, or else, selecting some newly breached urchin in particular, he flings the bread and butter mouncher over his back into the mud. The bystanders laugh louder than ever—seizing the porky perplexity by the hind legs, you fling him over your shoulder, and sweat all the way to the market town, while your tender charge is making the streets vocal with one long continued shriek.—*London paper.*

[From the Centreville Times.]

AGRICULTURAL ESSAY—No. 1.

Mr. Spencer—In compliance with the request to your friends, to write occasional essays on such topics as they might think would be useful to the readers of your paper, I propose to furnish a series of plain, practical hints upon that ancient, noble, and indispensable vocation, Agriculture.—My design is to avoid the show of learning, and the high-sounding technicality in which it is too often obscured, and embody my thoughts, in such familiar forms as may be easily recognised. I may incur the charge of inelegance in composition from the hypercritic, but shall not be rejected I hope by the good sense of the substantial farmers of our county. The following essay is introductory to the series. The rest shall be forthcoming in good time. Agrarius.

AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of the earth is necessary to the existence of civilized man.—From it are derived his food and clothing, as well as the luxuries that supply his table and gratify his senses. Its history it is coeval with the earth. Adam was placed in the garden of Paradise, to till it—to prune the redundant limbs from the beautiful fruit bearing trees and furnish moisture to the sweet and lovely flowers, when there might be a deficiency of dew or rain. The oldest nations, whose records come down thro' every succesive age of the world to our own day delighted in the culture of the soil.—The Romans famed in ancient history, for literature, science and the art of war, were eminently fond of agriculture. Some of the most distinguished warriors, that led their armies to battle, and returned in triumph after conquering their foes, were taken from guiding the plough or handling some other implement of husbandry. Their attachment to their former mode of life was so strong, that we find them resuming it as soon as they were released from military duty. I will also direct your attention to ancient Greece. The land of Poetry and Song—of heroes and Patriots, of eloquence and refinement in all that was connected with learning.—Even there we find philosophers and statesmen, returning from the contention of the schools and the wranglings of politicians, to the shade and quiet of the country. Their retreat, however, was not spent in literary indolence or sensual indulgence, but in the arduous labours of the field. Some were occupied in cultivating rare and exquisite flowers of the useful and pleasant vegetable which constituted a part of their food. Others directed the care to the production of the different kinds of grain, that entered largely into the composition of their bread. And others tended the different species of cattle, which were used as sacrifices to their imaginary gods, or as portions of their sustenance. Ignorance and agriculture, were not then, neither are they now necessarily allied—unfortunately for farmers, an opinion is too prevalent in the community, that they are ignorant and clownish. We admit, that they are generally unacquainted with those branches of science which are usually pursued by professional men, and that they are unskilled in the conventional forms of politeness practised by the exquisites in the fashionable world. But we fearlessly assert that they are not deficient in solid, practical good sense, nor in primitive and genuine good breeding—moreover there are many farmers who have had all the advantages of a liberal and scientific education, who shine as well in the halls of our national legislature as in those literary associations of which they are members. Farmers your vocation is noble. It has the commendation of God—The sanction of the wisest and best men of antiquity. And the protection and countenance of the most distinguished men of modern days. Our Washington was a farmer—*a plain, unassuming farmer.* And yet the *world* has never seen another human being, sustaining the weight of government with such dignity—or retiring with more intense joy to the calm and happiness of his own fireside. Your vocation is rich in blessings. Although your gold and silver may not increase as rapidly as the gains of the merchant or speculator, yet the enjoyments springing up around your own hearth-stones are pure and permanent. The distracting anxiety that thrills thro' the breast of the merchant, when he has large ventures at sea, and the storms threaten to engulph his vessels in the waves, never enters your bosoms.—You may sometimes watch with intense concern the dark rain-clouds as they float along the summer sky, when your grain fields are sere and dusty. But hope whispers "all will be well," while revelation encourages the voice of hope, and says in tones of love, that seed time and harvest shall succeed each other, unfailingly, as long as the world stands. Your joys are permanent, depending on the benevolence of God and not on the caprice of men. Virgil the celebrated heathen poet, has this view of the subject, when he exclaims with rapture, surely, "God has made these blessings for us." I have carefully examined the lives of many individuals, pursuing divers occupations, and have been compelled to the conclusion, that the industrious, managing farmer, whose property is not cumbered with debt, and who rightly appreciates his vocation, can never rationally complain of his allotment. He has fewer temptations to the current vices of the times, than most men. No one can deprive him of happiness, as it is in his own custody. His fields supply his table with wholesome and delicious bread, his folds with pleasant meats—and his orchards and gardens with fruits and vegetables. His food and raiment are sure. By proper economy he can lay up a surplusage which can be applied to lighten the burden of old age when he is incapable of constant manual labor. He can indulge in such innocent amusement, as may tend to invigorate his body and improve his mind. In fact the whole course of his life results in this effect. His usual bodily exercise promotes health, while it strengthens his intellect. He has moments of leisure, for looking over the pages of history; examining the political institutions of his country—reading the literary productions of the day; revelling in the regions of poetry, and studying that incomparable Book the Bible. What more can we ask of a bountiful providence.—Surely of us it may be said, there is no people like this people.

In order to enlarge and perpetuate our blessings we must avail ourselves of the lessons of experience. Many of the agricultural periodicals teem with good advice, but as their circulation in this county is not very extensive, I propose to condense such information as I have gathered from them and from intercourse with old and experienced farmers, into short practical essays. In my next I propose to write about indifferent soils and the manures, or substances best adapted to their improvement—and shall continue to write as I have leisure and inclination.

[From the Farmers' Cabinet.]

INDIAN CORN.

The following communication was read to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, February 21, 1838, and directed to be published in the Farmers' Cabinet.

Of all the kinds of grain raised in the United States, Indian corn is the most valuable, taking into view the quantity and the price per bushel, and it has been a subject of much solicitude for some years past, that the early frosts have done such extensive injury to it; diminishing the crops and otherwise rendering it of much less value for fooding stock. In the South, the seasons are sufficiently long and warm to mature it, but in the middle and northern states this is not the case, and consequently, our farmers have been directing their attention to other varieties than those heretofore cultivated, that will ripen earlier and bear planting at a later period. Of the kinds experimented upon with this view none has succeeded so well as the variety called the "Dutton Corn." This answers the purpose completely, as it may be planted the latter part of May, and even as late as the first of June, and cut off the first week in September fully ripe. It is a hard corn, deeply yellow, grains set very close, generally twelve rows, sometimes more, and never eight. It is remarkably heavy and believed to be more sweet and nutritious than the ordinary kind of corn usually raised in our country. The stalk is small and it shades the ground less than other kinds, and of course admits of being planted much nearer together. A specimen of the ears has been deposited at the office of the Farmers' Cabinet, so that those who desire to see it may have an opportunity of inspecting it, and thereby prevent their being deceived; as much of the small eight rowed yellow northern corn, which also ripens early but not so soon as the Dutton, has been sold some years past for the real invaluable "Dutton corn." This in some instances has produced much disappointment and loss, but perhaps the venders of it, have themselves been deceived and no fraud intended.

Isaac Roberts, near Springmill, in Montgomery county, raised an acre and a half of it last year, which produced about seventy-five bushels without a soft ear. It was cut off the first week in September, and the ground ploughed and sowed with winter grain.

The rats and mice which are admitted to be good judges of the qualities of grain, have displayed a very decided preference for the Dutton corn, where that and the common kind have been equally accessible to them. A. B.

[From the N. E. Farmer.]

INDIAN WHEAT.

This is the name applied to a grain, which recently has been brought into notice by its extraordinary productiveness, and of which as inquiries are constantly made of us, we propose to give what information we possess.

The plant referred to is, without question, the Tartarian Buck-wheat; or as it is called by others, the Siberian Buck-wheat. It belongs to the tribe of the *Polgonum* from its many sides; and its name Buck-wheat is supposed to be a corruption of Beech-wheat from the resemblance of its seeds to the Beech Mast. The cultivation of this particular kind of Buck-wheat is not new in this country nor in this state. The recent excitement in regard to it seems to have been accidental; its value perhaps being more particularly brought into view by the failure of common Wheat through the grain worm and by rust; and the loss of the Indian Corn by the inclemency of the seasons. This particular kind has been several years cultivated in Pennsylvania; and a beautiful sample of it was brought to us from the north-western parts of that state three years since; but without any name by which to designate it, or any account of its cultivation or its yield. It has been likewise for several years cultivated successfully in Hampshire County in this State. It was said to have been introduced into Germany a century ago; and within a few years has been cultivated in Great Britain. It is supposed to possess considerable advantages over the kind that has been usually cultivated, not only because it is considerably heavier in the grain, but is generally considered more palatable. It is said to do well even in the poorest soils; is not affected by cold; and being more disposed to branch out and spread its stalks, requires not so much seed for its cultivation as the common kind of buck-wheat. Some persons, who have cultivated it, demur to the fact of its being more productive; and complain of its flour as being blackish and rather bitter. These differences can only be reconciled by supposing differences in the modes of cultivation; in the nature of the soils, upon which it grows; in the kind of manure employed; in the manner of its being cured; and in the manufacture of the bread itself.

With a view to give the best information we have been able to obtain of its cultivation and history here, we subjoin some extracts from letters received in answer to our inquiries.

"Of its origin, says one of our correspondents, I know nothing; but report says some years since a traveller fed his horse at a public house, in a town a few miles north of us (Hartland, Vt.,) and that after he left, a few grains were found in the trough in some respects resembling buck-wheat; and that these being sown, produced the grain now known by the name of Indian Wheat. It produced 30 or 40 bushels to the acre on ordinary land, such as will not bear a good crop of any other grain; and sometimes yields 75 to 100 bushels to the acre."

"Our farmers differ much as to the quantity of seed that should be sown. Some put on a bushel, some not more than eight quarts. I should say from 16 to 25 quarts. It may be sown any time till July. It requires from two to three months to come to maturity; if sown too early it will be in danger from late frosts. About the middle of June is the usual time of sowing here."

"The land should not be too rich. On common land without manure it succeeds well. Poor sandy land that is not worth cultivating in any other grain produces a fair crop. The ground should be prepared as for rye or oats. If the land be poor, it should be left as smooth as possible that the grain may be cradled low; as it generally branches out near the ground, especially when sowed thinly or on poor land. The average weight is 48 to 50lbs. per bushel. It is used for various kinds of bread stuffs; also for feeding hogs, horses, cows, &c. When floured as it should be, it makes good bread if eaten when new, whether warm or cold. It will mix well with rye and Indian meal for coarse bread.—It is thought by some to be equal to corn for fattening hogs, bushel for bushel; but I think this is a mistake. I have known no experiments to test its value. It is fed to horses by some persons, but probably oats by weight are preferable. On the whole I think it a very valuable kind of grain, especially in places where the land is naturally poor or has become exhausted by long continued cultivation."

We have another letter before us, which states: "I suppose the right name of this grain to be Indian-wheat. It has been cultivated a number of years in Vermont, and in some parts of New York; but where it originally came from, I cannot tell. I broke up last year about 2 1-8 acres of a piece of pasture land; sowed one bushel and two quarts, and obtained one hundred bushels, which was the greatest yield I have heard of. It has been raised on almost all kinds of land I sowed it last year on the 10th of June. I think it should be gathered when three fourths of the grain are ripe. It will produce from twenty to twenty-five pounds of flour per bushel. It is used as an article of food considerably in these times of scarcity, and is much used for fattening swine."

Such are the accounts we have received of the cultivation of this article of produce, which is comparatively new among us. We have been informed on authority on which we rely that it has this year yielded seventy-five bushels to the acre; but the circumstances under which this product has been obtained, have not come to our knowledge. It would be wrong to calculate upon any such amount as usual or probable. That which we have tested weighed 49lbs. to the bushel. A farmer with whom we are acquainted, who has used it in his family, has obtained 35lbs. of flour to a bushel of grain. A grain weighing this much, and yielding in a poor soil, without manure, even 25 or 30 bushels to the acre, must be pronounced a valuable acquisition. It is advised by some farmers to use it for horses; but one writer says, he has known it to produce a stupifying effect.—Young says, a bushel goes farther than two bushels of oats. In fattening swine it is said that eight bushels of buck-wheat will go as far as twelve bushels of barley-meal. We give these statements entirely upon the authority of others, having had very partial experience in the use of it for feeding. Buck-wheat cakes, which are almost a standing dish in Pennsylvania and Maryland, when well made, and eaten warm, are much esteemed by most people; are deemed nutritious; and have the advantage of not turning acid upon the stomach.

The plant is cultivated in many places extensively for its advantages in feeding Bees; its blossoms containing a large quantity of honey and remaining a long time open, different plants in the same field, and different parts of the same plant opening in flower at different times. One writer says "the *haulm* of Buck-wheat is more valuable than clover if cut while in flower." It is of little value as food for animals after the seed has ripened.

One person says he has seen hogs after having eaten heartily of it become so inebriated as to be unable to walk without reeling. How far the use of it for swine would under such circumstances compromit those good men, who have signed the temperance pledge, is a nice question in casuistry, which we shall leave to them to decide. Perhaps they will construe their obligations in this matter as applying to the furnishing the means of intoxication only to human swine.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Experiments in various parts of the country in planting and rearing the mulberry tree, and growing silk worms, have proved beyond a doubt that the culture of silk can be prosecuted to advantage, and may be made to become an object of national importance.

The white Mulberry tree was first introduced into Mansfield, (Conn.) about the year 1760; but little was done, however, to advance this branch of industry till after the close of the revolutionary war, when the State Legislature offered a bounty of ten shillings, lawful money, for every one hundred white mulberry trees, planted, which was to continue ten years; and three pence for every ounce of raw silk, made. This stimulated the inhabitants of Mansfield to renew and extend their exertions in this new business; and, so successfully, that in 1793, three hundred and sixty-two pounds of raw silk were made in that town alone. In 1832, the State again offered another bounty, similar to the first; and in May, 1834, this bounty was extended to the Chinese mulberry, and a company incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing silk. During the last named year Mansfield produced raw silk to the value of sixty thousand dollars. The county of Windham produces annually five tons of silk.

It has been generally supposed that the cold winters of the Eastern States would prove fatal to the mulberry, and an insurmountable obstacle to the production of silk: but it having been found, by the experience of a few enterprising individuals, to succeed well in Maine, as far east as the Kennebec, the State, in 1836, offered a bounty similar to that of Connecticut, and the people in some towns have already made considerable progress in planting the trees; and in the town of Winthrop, in producing raw silk.

The culture of silk having been found to be a profitable business, there are strong inducements to persevere.

The value of silks imported into the United States, for the year commencing 1st of October, 1835, and ending 30th of September, 1836, was as follows, viz.

Free of duty.	
Silks, other than India, lace veils, shawls, &c.	974,857
Silk, other manufactures of	19,357,039
Paying duties ad valorem.	
Silks, from India, China, &c. piece goods,	1,747,106
Silk, sewing	83,542
Do do from other places	699,633

Silk, raw	37,507	22,899,684
Exclusive of manufactures of silk and worsted, valued at $3,171,023.		
Value of silks exported during the same period, free of duty.		
Silks, other than India, lace veils, shawls, &c.	30,794	
Silks, other manufactures of	245,091	
Paying duties ad valorem.		
Silks, from India, China, &c. piece goods,	448,550	
Silk, sewing	8,446	
Silk, other manufactures of	26,311	
Silk, from other places, sewing	1,630	
Silk lace, veils, &c.	1,908	762,730
Amount retained for home use,		$22,136,954

This demand, which is increasing, probably, in a direct ratio to the increase of wealth and population, ought to be supplied by domestic culture and manufacture. The soil and climate of the District of Columbia is well adapted for growing the mulberry; and surely its inhabitants ought not to be behind those of the cold latitudes of the North in supplying their proportion of this demand. It is to be hoped that the General Government will imitate the example of the States, and stimulate them to embark in a business which promises to become of national importance, by offering suitable encouragement. Silk may yet become a staple production of some sections of the country, as cotton has of the South. An American vessel was seized in Liverpool, in 1784, for having on board eight bales of cotton, as it was then supposed to be impossible that they could be the growth of this country. Now there are more than 600,000 bales of the raw material shipped to Liverpool annually, and 300,000 or 400,000 bales to other parts of Europe, besides supplying the home market for our own extensive manufactures. Some things can and should be done as well as others. P.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

WINE MAKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following, extracted from the Southern Agriculturist of October, ought to be generally disseminated. It shows what can be done, and may induce others to try to do likewise. Mr. Herbemont has been making wine for many years—15 or 20 probably; and the writer of this has frequently had the pleasure of tasting its good qualities. I will not say it is equal to the best Madeira, but I do say I like it much better, as it is not *brandied*. The kind of grape he principally cultivates for his best wine is called the "Herbemont Madeira."

Yours, &c.,

G. B. S.

Extracted from an article in the October number of the Southern Agriculturist.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 9, 1837.

By way of encouragement, I must tell you that I have this very day terminated my vintage, except a few odd grapes, which I shall gather next week, which will add 50 or 60 gallons of wine to that already made. I made at my farm 750 gallons, and in my garden 528 gallons. This last is a most enormous crop; for the vines that produced that quantity are on *one sixth part of an acre.* This is, therefore, at the rate of 3168 gallons to the acre, which is perhaps a greater crop than ever was made any where else; at least I never have seen any account of any more than 2000 gallons, and that is exceedingly rare. I have, moreover, reasons to believe that the wine will be of a very good quality. The produce of two of the vines in my garden is so great, that if I had not the most respectable witnesses of the fact, I should hesitate to name it. They produced *one hundred and thirty gallons of wine*, and even more.

Very respectfully,

N. Herbemont.

The number of pairs of shoes manufactured annually in Worcester county, Mass is 1,257,331; boots, 425,310; valued at $1,791,289—giving employment to 4,205 males, and 2,142 females.

Amongst the novelties of the day, in the way of mechanical invention, a New Bee Hive is now prominent. A model of it is being exhibited at the Capitol, and justly attracts much curiosity. Apart from the ingenuity of the affair, and its utility for producing honey in the purest form, the inventor seems to have had a spice of genuine humanity in his composition. The bees work in glass vessels, and the honey can be removed from their laboratory without the cruelty of destroying them, as is the practice with the common hive.—*Richmond Whig.*

Improvement of Cattle in Warren, (Kentucky.)—John Strader, Jr. of Mansfield, weighed his short horned Durham bull *Snap*, on the Port Colden Hay Scales, on Monday the 8th inst., (the day that he was two years old,) and he weighed 1600 pounds. At the same time one of our ordinary fat bullocks of the usual breed weighed 1190 pounds. Mr. Strader has lately turned his attention to improving his stock, and has raised Snap from a calf, and has cows now on hand that would do credit to the *Powelton* stock.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has for sale 20,000 first rate trees of the Morus Multicaulis, from 3½ to 8 feet high, now ready for delivery. The prices are, for trees 3½ to 4 feet high, $25 per 100; 4 to 6 feet high, $30 per 100; 6 to 8 feet high, $37 50 per 100; or for all sizes mixed, $30 per 100. Cuttings $40 per 1,000. Orders will be attended to with the greatest care, and the trees forwarded by the first conveyance to persons at a distance who send their orders by mail

I am also prepared to contract for the supply of any quantity of trees, deliverable either next fall or the ensuing spring, upon the most favorable terms, having made arrangements for the cultivation of a large number the coming season. The trees to be delivered next fall will have *all the side branches on them*, unless specially agreed upon to the contrary; so that persons purchasing them will have the advantage of using them as cuttings for immediate propagation. GIDEON B. SMITH,

mar 20 Baltimore.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of a letter and communication from James Ronaldson, Esq. on the Sugar Beet culture—old mortar as a manure—Gleanings by the editor of the Farmer and Gardener—treatise on the culture of the Sugar Beet—dissertation of pigs—essay by Agraricus—notice of the Dutton Corn—Indian Wheat—culture of Silk—wine making in the United States—a new bee hive—improvement of cattle—advertisements, &c.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK,

At the Old Nortorn Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair oppertunity to those who have already made enquires, and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty *Improved Durham Short Horns*, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "*Rover*," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairlax, dam (Maria) by young Albion; gr dam, (Layd Sarah) by Pilot; gr gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, *Alexander, Orion, Splendor* and others. And of and cows and Heifers, *Beauty, Primrose*, own sister to Reformer, *Prize, Lady Bowen, Brilliant*, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare *Falconet*, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorcerr, Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss *Andrews*, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare *Jessica*, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho; gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, *Humphrey Clinker*, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horse Turk and Alfred, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected form the highest order of blood in England by their present owner, who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish. feb. 13.

NEW BALTIMORE SEED STORE.

THE Subscriber having located himself in *Grant street near Pratt, three doors* in the rear of *Dinsmore & Kyle's* Grocery Store, takes this early method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the GARDEN AND FIELD SEED BUSINESS, and solicits a portion of public patronage. He has on hand and intends *keeping*, at all *times*, a constant and general assortment of the very best FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, a part of the latter, being of the last year's importation, and all the growth of 1837.

Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS, of various kinds; a few barrels of ITALIAN Spring WHEAT; BADEN CORN, raised, and carefully selected by Col. Mercer—DUTTON; MANDAN; SIOUX; AND EARLY SUGAR CORN; CLOVER; TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, & HERD'S GRASS SEEDS; BUCKWHEAT; OATS; MILLET, WHITE DUTCH CLOVER; LUCERNE; TREFOIL; SAINFOIN, ENGLISH RYE GRASS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and others, are invited to give him a call, as they can be supplied not only with Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds, but also with PLOUGHS; HARROWS; STRAW CUTTERS; CORN SHELLERS; WHEAT FANS, WHEAT CRADLES, &c. &c., together with all other kinds of useful implements of Husbandry, manufactured and kept constantly for sale by John T. Durding & Co. at their Agricultural Store, also in Grant street. Orders for articles in the above line by mail or otherwise, shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

THOMAS DENNY,

Grant street, 3 doors in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle's.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees furnished to order by giving timely notice—double Dahlia and other bulbus roots, together with flower Seed of superior kinds, furnished to order. feb 13

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	70	72
White	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	10	12
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12¼
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	dull.
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	9 50	10 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 87	8 00
" " wagon price,	"	7 50	7 75
City Mills, super	"	7 80	8 00
" extra	"	8 25	8 37
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	6 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 00	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	6 00	6 25
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	6 25	7 00
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	5 50	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	scarce
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	85	90
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 65	1 70
Red, best	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior	"	1 40	1 50
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	33	—
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	34	—
" wagon price, (scarce)	"	bbls	30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13¼
Shoulders, do	"	11	—
Middlings, do	"	11	—
Assorted, country,	"	10	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	12½	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg.	1½
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	1¼a1½
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	1
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1¼a1½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	1
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1¼a1½
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	3
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ¼p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	par	New York City,	par
Chambersburg,	½	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3¼
Pittsburg,	2¼	Connecticut,	3a3¼
York,	¼	New Hampshire,	3a3¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Maine,	3a3¼
Delaware [under $5]	4	Rhode Island,	3a3¼
Do. [over 5]	1¼	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	6a7
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans,	12

FARMERS' REPOSITORY
OF AGRICTLTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobacconists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as, usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Borland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in this city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, Baltimore,
feb 20 Between Charles & Hanover sts

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Light street, near Pratt street Wharf,

OFFER FOR SALE, an extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and SEEDS, comprising all that are required to stock the most extensive plantation. Particular attention is directed towards the manufacturing department, where the most competent workmen are employed and durable materials used.

The assortment of PLOUGHS is large and various, among which are the Double mould board, Sub-soil, Self-sharpening, Improved Davis, &c.

WHEAT FANS—Com. Dutch, Crank Shake, and Watkins' Patent.

CORN SHELLERS—For manual and horse power, warranted to shell 2 a 700 bushels of corn per day.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—For breaking the cob in suitable size for feeding stock.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS—of these there are several sizes. The late improvements made have rendered them the most perfect and effective Straw Cutters in the country.

THRASHING MACHINES and Horse Powers.

CULTIVATORS, for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, &c.

DRILL and SOWING MACHINES, for drilling vegetable and grass Seeds.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, for slicing turnips, mangel wurtzel, pumpkins, &c.

HARROWS—Expanding, Com. Square and Diamond shape.

GREEN'S PATENT and common DUTCH STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO,

Grain Cradles and Grass Sneaths, with warranted Scythes attached, Sickles, Scythe Stones, Grain and Hay Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, with 2 a 6 prongs, Ox Yokes, Grubbing Hoes, Docking Irons, Ames' Spades and Shovels, cast steel Axes, Bramble Hooks, Hay Knives, Box, Pruning and Sheep Shears, Grass Hooks, Pruning Knives, Children's Spades, and various other Garden Tools.

☞ Merchants wishing to purchase Ploughs and Castings to sell again, will find it to their interest to examine our stock, being the largest and most general assortment in this city, and for sale on liberal terms.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS—Just received from Europe, and from the Clairmont Seed Gardens near this city, an extensive assortment of Garden and European Field Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, viz.

French Sugar Beet Seed, Mangle Wortzel, Ruta Bags, superior Beet and Radish Seeds, early and late Cabbage Seed, 30 kinds early and late Peas, bunch and pole Beans, Hybrid and other Turnip Seeds, Cauliflower and Broccoli; Scotch Kale, Parsnip, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Summer and winter Squash, Melons, Leek, Celery, Ochra, Salsafy Cress, superior assortment of Flower Seeds, Herb Seeds, etc. etc.

FIELD SEEDS—English and Italian Ray Grass, Trefoil, Burnet, St. Foin, Lucerne, white and red Clover, green and blue Grass, early Potatoes, Gama Grass Roots, Baden and Mercer Corn, Italian and Tuscany Wheat, Timothy, Herds and Orchard Grass, Millet, etc.

TREES AND PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice from the Clairmont Nurseries, near this city.

☞ Wanted, prime lots Seed, Grain and Grass Seed.

march 13 6t

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this all, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

☞ *The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the cor. Baltimore & North sts.*